

University News

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1988

Rs. 2.50



Thiru H.Y. Sharada Prasad (second from right), Secretary, Indira Gandhi Memorial Trust, delivered the Convocation Address at the Bharathiar University, Coimbatore. Others from L to R are Dr. K.M. Marimuthu, Vice-Chancellor, Dr. P.C. Alexander, Governor of Tamil Nadu and Thiru A. Padmanabhan, Adviser to the Governor.

PANJAB UNIVERSITY, CHANDIGARH

(Advertisement No. 9/88)

Applications are invited for the following posts so as to reach the Registrar, Panjab University, Chandigarh along-with Postal Order of Rs. 10/- by October 17, 1988

1. Deputy Registrar : 2 (Permanent-1)

(Temporary-1 upto March, 1993 for the present).

Grade : Rs. 1400-60-1700-EB-75-2000 (un-revised) Plus Rs. 100/- p.m. as Special Pay.

2. Assistant Registrar : 4 (Permanent likely to increase)

Grade : Rs. 940-30-1000-40-1200 50-1400 60-1700-75-1850 (un-revised) plus Rs. 100/- p.m. as Special Pay.

and

Rs. 1200-50-1400 60-1700 75-1850 (un-revised) plus Rs. 100 - as Special Pay for in-service candidates from amongst Superintendents and Personal Assistants (Selection Grade).

Qualifications and Experience

For Post at Sr. No. (1)

Essential : (i) Master's or LL.B. degree of recognised University or its equivalent qualification.

OR

(ii) A University employee with not less than 25 years of service in the University and who has worked as Asstt. Registrar for a period of not less than four years shall be eligible to apply for the post of Deputy Registrar irrespective of the qualifications prescribed.

Desirable : At least 5 years' administrative experience at the level of Superintendent P.A. or above in a University or an educational institution.

OR

10 years' teaching experience in a College or a University (5 years' in the case of a teacher with Ph.D. degree), preferably with experience of administration at College University, such as Head of the Department, Bursar, Registrar (Exam.), Officer-Incharge NCC, etc.

OR

Comparable qualifications in Research Establishment and other institutions of higher education.

For Post at Sr. No. (2)

Essential : Master's or LL. B. degree of a recognised University or its equivalent qualifications.

Superintendents PAs or persons holding equivalent posts in the administrative (ministerial) staff of the Panjab University with the following qualifications experience :

(i) 10 years' service in the existing post (irrespective of the qualifications prescribed).

OR

(ii) 3 years' service in the existing post with B.A., being the minimum qualification, provided the total service as Assistant Stenographer or equivalent or higher posts is not less than 15 years.

OR

(iii) "5 years' service in the existing post in the case of matriculates provided the total service as Assistant Stenographer or equivalent and higher post is not less than 17 years."

Desirable : At least 2 years' experience of educational administration and sufficient knowledge of organisation and working of a University affiliated colleges.

Persons already in service should route their applications through proper channel. Incomplete forms and those received after the due date are liable to be rejected unless the Vice-Chancellor condones the delay or discrepancy by a Special Order. Attested copies of certificates in support of the qualifications and experience be attached to the applications. Serving employees may, however, send their applications on the prescribed proforma direct to the University. They may route another copy through their department. They will be allowed to present themselves for interview only on the production of 'No Objection Certificate' from their employers. Canvassing in any form will disqualify the candidate. Higher start to deserving candidates is admissible.

The Vice-Chancellor could place before the Selection Committee the name(s) of suitable persons for its consideration alongwith the applications received in response to the advertisement.

It is not obligatory on the part of the University to call for interview every candidate who possesses the essential qualifications.

The number of vacancies may change. The University may also prepare panel of suitable candidates for appointment against vacancies occurring within a specified period.

Applications forms can be obtained from the Cashier, Panjab University personally on payment of Rs. 2/- or by making a written request to the Asstt. Registrar (Estt. I) Panjab University, Chandigarh accompanied with self-addressed stamped envelope worth Rs. 3.40 of 23 x 10 cms. and a Postal Order of Rs. 2 - drawn in favour of the Registrar, Panjab University, Chandigarh-160014.

UNIVERSITY NEWS

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policies of the Association.

Editor :
SUTINDER SINGH

THE ISSUE AT MITHILA

Amrik Singh*

During the past few weeks, several Vice-Chancellors have had to face rough weather. Of the recent incidents at Saugar and four Bihar universities, it is the one at Mithila which calls for special notice. This is not to suggest that what happened elsewhere can be condoned. But what happened at Mithila is the most outrageous and raises certain vital questions with regard to the status and role of Vice Chancellors and the management of universities.

According to press reports, Prof. Shakeelur Rehman, VC of Mithila University, has been removed from Vice-Chancellorship on the ground that he did not attend a particular meeting summoned by the Chancellor. If this is correct, it is something unprecedented. Not attending a meeting cannot be a cause for dismissal. Clearly it must have been something else that was responsible for his being removed from the job.

Perhaps, as press reports go, the real case was acute disagreement of a personal nature between the Minister for Education in the state, Dr. Nagendra Jha, and the VC. Dr. Jha has been on the staff of that university for almost a decade though all this time he has been on leave. There is some controversy with regard to his being made a Professor. Since he has worked only for a few weeks at the said University, the VC is reported to have taken the view that he was not entitled to Professorship. However, to go by press reports in their entirety, would not be correct. Nor does one know the point of view of Dr. Jha himself. In the absence of both versions, it would not be in order to draw any definite inference.

But one thing appears to be definite. There was strain between the two. If it is the Minister of Education in the state who is hostile to the VC, clearly the VC cannot function. The VC is appointed by the State government and even though the Chief Minister may be the one to take the final decision, the opinion of the Minister concerned cannot be altogether disregarded. What is more, Bihar traditions in this regard are worse than that of any other state.

To say something in defence of the VC there is not to support him only as an individual. As reported, he chose to confront corruption, nepotism, casteism and the various other ills to which our universities are subject. As many as 38 Readers are said to have been demoted because of certain irregularities in regard to their appointments. Not only that, 200 non-teaching employees who were found guilty of negligence had their services terminated. Clearly the VC had embarked upon cleaning the Augean stables, as they say.

In the process, he earned the wrath of many of them with a political clout. More than that, he took on confrontation with the Minister for Education himself. No wonder, with all these people thirsty for his blood he could not survive. It appears that the Chancellor gave in to the pressure mounted upon him from a number of quarters and sacked him.

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The fact of the matter is that sacking a VC is so easy as not to surprise any one. In several states, notably in Bihar, they have been repeatedly sacked as if they were daily wage workers, that is to say, without much thought of any adverse consequences.

About a decade ago, Shakeelur Rehman was VC of another university in Bihar. But he had to go out of office alongwith several others. His re-induction was, in a sense, a tribute to his capability and uprightness. But then who wants these qualities these days? This is the sad situation at which we seem to have arrived.

One particular fact, however, calls for notice. It has been reported that a short while before he was removed from office (and he could see it coming), he addressed a letter to the Prime Minister. Nothing came out of it. Nor does one know what happened to it. Perhaps it was filed or put away or something like that. These details are not important.

What is important is to call attention to the fact that the Prime Minister is not as powerless as is made out. As things stand at present, education is a concurrent subject. In any case, as far as higher and professional education are concerned, the Centre has had, right from 1950, powers of a far-reaching kind. It is another matter that those have not been exercised. The powers are there and they can be exercised provided, as they say, there is a political will to do so.

In this connection, what needs to be recalled is what happened after the 42nd Amendment was adopted in 1976. When Janata came to power, quite some provisions of that particular amendment were repealed. Not so the provision relating to education; education continues to be a concurrent subject.

What happened was somewhat like this. In the Rajya Sabha, the Janata government did not have a two-third majority. In regard to other provisions which were repealed, some kind of an understanding was worked out between the Janata and the Congress Party. This understanding however did not extend to education. In plain words, what the Congress party did at that time was to reaffirm its commitment to education as a concurrent subject. It is another matter that there has been no follow up legislation since then, which is only another way of saying that whether education is concurrent or otherwise, the 1976 Amendment has not been given any legislative expression.

But there is more to it. In the 1986 New Policy on

Education, it is stated as follows :

A MEANINGFUL PARTNERSHIP

- 3.13 The Constitutional Amendment of 1976 which includes Education in the Concurrent List, was a far-reaching step whose implications substantive, financial and administrative require a new sharing and responsibility between the Union Government and the States in respect of this vital area of national life...

In plain words, in terms of the policy which is now in force; the Centre undertook to give content and body to concurrency in regard to education. Evidently, if nothing has been done since, it is an unmistakable instance of back-tracking from the commitment made.

Let us be fair to the government. Constitutional provisions are one thing and their enforcement is another. All these decades, the Centre has never intervened in such matters. To do so today would not be easy either. Secondly, in quite a few states, opposition governments are in power and they would not accept any dictation by the Centre. It is essentially a question of political equations rather than of statutory powers.

This much may be conceded. But can the Centre adopt the attitude that when such outrageous things are done, it has no concern with the matter at all or that it has no role to play? In this behalf it may be in order to recall what Maulana Azad had said at the time the Constitution was being drawn up. He was of the view that while "Central control" was not feasible, "Central guidance" was both desirable and feasible.

It was in pursuance of this approach that Entry 66 of the Seventh Schedule was adopted. Determination and coordination of standards is a central function and it is in terms of this Entry that the UGC was established in 1956 and now the AICTE. If anyone chooses to suggest that the appointment and removal of VCs has nothing to do with the performance of universities it is an argument which one cannot buy. Of all the decisions that have to be taken in respect of a university, one of the more important ones is to appoint a VC. With things degenerating, as they are, it is time that this matter is given another look.

How can that be done is the next question. An appropriate way of doing so would be that the Ministry of Human Resource Development prepares

(Continued on page 9)

UNIVERSITIES AND LAW COURTS

T. K. Tope*

Taking Over Minority Managed Schools

Article 30 Bihar Non-Government Secondary School (Taking over Management and Control) Act 1981 which authorises the Government to take over management even of minority schools is not violative of Article 30. The court laid down, 'Minority institutions, may be categorised in three classes, (1) educational institutions which neither seek aid or recognition from the State, (2) institutions that seek aid from the State, and (3) educational institutions which seek recognition but not aid. Minority institutions which fall in the first category, and free to administer their institutions in the manner they like; the State has no power under the Constitution to place any restriction on their right of administration. This does not mean that an unaided minority institution is immune from operation of the general laws of the land. A minority institution cannot claim immunity from contract law, tax measures, economic measures, social welfare legislation, labour and industrial laws and similar other measures which are intended to meet the need of the society. But institutions falling within the second and third categories are subject to regulatory provisions which the State may impose. (*All Bihar Christian Schools Association Vs. State of Bihar*, (1988) 1 SCC, p. 206).

Note : This judgment lays down that the State may take over the management of even minority educational institutions which seek either aid or recognition from the State. Of course there must be a valid legislation for that purpose. It appears that the State cannot take over management of a minority educational institution which seeks neither aid nor recognition. However such institutions continue to be subject to the general laws of the land. It means that even in case of such institutions, Industrial Disputes Act would be applicable.

Medical Education

Since the judgment of the Supreme Court in *Pradip Jain* case and later in *Dr. Ashok Kumar* case, the

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problem of admission to medical courses, both undergraduate and postgraduate has come up before the Courts on many occasions. Some of the cases were with respect to claims of a particular candidate to admission to a particular course, when the University changed existing rules and introduced new rules.

Mridula Avasthi's case (*AIR 1988 SC 1485*(1988)2 SCC 572) considered the new rules made by the University regarding admission to postgraduate courses in Medicine and other relevant matter. The Supreme Court directed the University to create one seat in every speciality over and above the seats fixed by the University and make consequential arrangements.

Admission to M.B.B.S., B.D.S.

A clause in the Bulletin of Information issued by Faculty of Medical Science, University of Delhi laid down that a candidate must indicate his first preference to one of the courses and further restricted his candidature for first preference. The Delhi High Court (Division Bench) struck down the clause as discriminatory and explained that primary consideration in selection of candidates for admission to medical colleges must be merit. (*R.K. Gupta Vs. Dean, University of Delhi*).

Arti Gupta Vs. State of Punjab, AIR 1988 SC 481

The Government of Punjab by a notification reduced the minimum marks required for a S.C., S.T. for admission to medical college from 35% to 25% for the session 1987 only. This notification was issued because out of 100 seats reserved for S.C., S.T. categories under the original rule, only 32 candidates were qualified for admission. The reduction to 25% enabled the State to fill in all the remaining 68 seats from S.C., S.T. candidates. This notification reducing the requirement to 25% was challenged on various grounds. One of the grounds, was that the notification was contrary to the regulation made under Section 33(1) of the Indian Medical Council Act. The Supreme Court held that the Regulation is in the nature of recommendation only and hence not binding. The Court also referred to an earlier case (*State of M.P. Vs. Kumari Nivedita Jain*, *AIR 1981 SC 2045*). Having thus upheld the reduction of qualifying marks for S.C., S.T. candidates to 25% the Supreme Court observed as follows :

"There has been perceptible fall in national standards and general efficiency of the professional men. While it is not necessary for us to say, anything against reservation, we approve of the concern shown by the Indian Medical Council that high standard of efficiency should be maintained and that can only be possible if the State and the Council cooperate to maintain a high standard."

What is true of medical profession is true of the legal profession and also of the Engineering profession.

It is suggested that the concerned Councils review the provisions of the Act, under which they are created and suggest to the Government of India, necessary modifications to enable these Councils to have effective and binding control over professional educational institutions in their respective spheres.

As no specific rules were prescribed for admission to postgraduate courses in medicine by the college, the Bombay High Court upheld the allotment of the seat in Paediatrics to a O.B.C. candidate on the ground to have fair and just distribution of seats amongst reserved categories; *Anil Vs. Dean, I.G. Medical College & Hospital, Nagpur, AIR 1988 Bom. p. 78*.

While giving admission to postgraduate medical courses, consideration of weightage for rural service or having reached the target under family planning programme are irrelevant considerations. These considerations are arbitrary and unreasonable; *Selil Kumar Vs. State of Orissa, I.R. 1988, Orissa (F. 13) 146*.

Orissa High Court in a Division Bench decision laid down that the rule prescribing Oriya as a compulsory subject to qualify for selection in medical college was unconstitutional. The rule violated Article 14 and Article 29(2). It laid down that the subject 'Oriya' has no reasonable connection with the study of medical science. It is submitted that this is a correct judgment. Hence no State can prescribe its regional language as a compulsory subject for admission to Medical College. (*Amisha Nagpaul Vs. State, A.I.R. 1988 (Ori) 190*).

Membership of Medical Council of India

Persons who are members of the Medical Council of India as elected members from the Senate of the Universities cease to be members of the Medical Council, the moment they cease to be members of the concerned Senate. (*S.N. Deshmukh Vs. The Medical Council of India, AIR 1988, Bom. 284*).

Law Admissions

The rules made by the Bar Council of India for admission to Law course are mandatory. Hence admission of students securing less than 40% of marks at B. Com. examination as a special case on the recommendation of Education Minister is illegal. Hence cancellation of admission of such students by the university is valid (*Rajesh Vs. Awadhesh Pratap Singh Vishwavidyalaya, AIR 1988 M.P. 139*).

Ecology and Directives of the Supreme Court of India

In *M.C. Mehta (II) Vs. Union of India (1988) 1 SCC p. 471*, the Supreme Court was considering the case of pollution of water of river Ganga and issued certain directives to all Mahanagar Palikas and ordinary palikas to adopt measures in order to ensure that the water would not be polluted. In the course of the judgement, the Supreme Court referred to one of the Fundamental Duties laid down in Art 51A. The duty is as follows :

"It shall be the duty of every citizen of India to protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers, and wild life and to have compassion for living beings."

"Having regard to the grave consequences of the pollution of water and air and the need of protecting and improving the natural environment which is considered to be one of the fundamental duties, we are of the view that it is the duty of the Central Government to direct all educational institutions throughout India to teach at least for one hour in a week lessons relating to the protection and improvement of the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers, and wildlife in the first ten classes."

It is submitted that what the Court has said about schools is equally applicable to institutions of higher education too.

Disciplinary Matters

Opportunity of Being Heard Must be Given

I. The Syndicate of the Madurai Kamaraj University did not continue the services of Dr. K. Rajayyan, Professor of Modern History on the ground that his conduct as a supervisor of a Ph.D. Thesis was reprehensible and brought disrepute to the University. The Syndicate relied upon one of the statutes framed by the University which enabled a teacher to retire on completion of the age 55. The Supreme Court set

aside the order of the Syndicate as it cast a stigma on the character of the Professor and no opportunity of being heard regarding the allegations against him in an appropriate proceeding was given to him. (*Mudural Kamraj University Vs K. Rajayyan*, AIR 1988 SC 385).

II. Some students were expelled from the Government Polytechnic, Ambala on the ground of indiscipline and misconduct. However, no show cause notice was served on them and there was no hearing before the passing of the order. The Punjab High Court held that the expulsion was contrary to the rules of natural justice and allowed the petition. Hence, the Court awarded the petitioner cost (Rs. 200) of the petition. However, the final order passed was as under :

"If the respondent (i.e. the authorities) are so minded, they can proceed against the students in accordance with law and after faithfully complying with the principles of natural justice" (*Rohtas Singh Vs. Haryana, S B T. Education*, AIR 1988, P & H 91).

Note : It must be noted that the High Court did not order the authorities to admit the student. No doubt, it set aside the order of expulsion but gave option to the authorities to proceed against students according to law and after following principles of natural justice. Thus the authorities were given an opportunity to take action against the erring students according to law

Orissa High Court laid down that cancellation of examination in a paper in which malpractices including copying, were alleged was legal. However cancellation of the entire examination was not justified (*Debadutta Vs. Berhampur University*, AIR 1988 Orissa 156, Division Bench).

The Kerala High Court laid down that examinations can be cancelled by the Syndicate (Executive Council) even after the results are published (*R.C. Jayaprasad Vs. Controller of Examinations, Trivandrum*, AIR 1988 Ker 191).

General

I. Private tuitions by teachers have become a national problem. Such problems assume greater significance in view of the harrassment of students by such teachers when they become examiners at public exami-

nation. A classical example of such harrassment is reported in *Jyoti Lonkar Vs. M.B.S. & H.S.C. examination*, AIR 1988 Bom. 177. Readers are recommended to read the original judgment for details. The facts narrated in the judgment are a matter of shame to the teaching profession.

II. A candidate must possess the requisite qualifications at the date of the application for admission and not later (*Dr. M.J. Varghese Vs Director, Medical Education*, AIR 1988 Ker. 200). □



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The Task of Nation Building

"Nation-building does not consist merely of economic development—of industrialisation and the expansion of agricultural production, education and health facilities. Nation-building is even more a matter of emotional integration", said Shri H.Y. Sharada Prasad, Secretary, Indira Gandhi Memorial Trust and former Information Adviser to the Prime Minister while delivering the Convocation Address at the Fourth Annual Convocation of Bharathiar University, Coimbatore. Shri Sharada Prasad added, "We can call ourselves emotionally evolved when we feel others' pain as our own. The nation is integrated when its citizens, whichever part they may happen to be born in, feel that the whole country is theirs and that they are at home in every part of India".

Excerpts

A nation's problems never end. They only change. We complain at our inability to wipe out poverty in four decades of independence. Yet nations which have succeeded in riding themselves of poverty are not without cares or worries. As Jawaharlal Nehru was fond of reminding us, to be alive is to have problems; it is the dead who have no problems. It is only in fairy tales that two persons marry and live happily ever afterwards. In real life, marriage is the starting

point of a series of adjustments to make.

we feel others' pain as our own. The nation is integrated when its citizens, whichever part they may happen to be born in, feel that the whole country is theirs and that they are at home in every part of India.

Such nation-building is a continuous process. It is not the responsibility of government alone, but of every organisation, indeed every citizen. It is a pity that this fact is not appreciated sufficiently

Convocation

I urge you to realise that although we became a free nation forty years ago, the task of nation-building is not over. Nation-building does not consist merely of economic development—of industrialisation and the expansion of agricultural production, education and health facilities. Nation-building is even more a matter of emotional integration. We can call ourselves emotionally evolved when

by our press, our universities, and our political parties, who seem to assume that India will survive on its own, no matter how many blows are delivered to national wellbeing through fundamentalist rampage, through regional agitations, and through recourse to violence to enforce economic demands.

"Eighteen are her tongues for utterance, and yet her heart is one", Bharathiar said of the Motherland. No nation surpasses us in sheer multiplicity of languages, religions,

castes and social strata. Yet we are all Indians. We are one nation parcelled out into 25 States; we are not a nation which arose from any compact among or coming together of previously existing States. Unity in diversity and diversity in unity are the condition of India's existence as a civilisation and a nation. If we commend to the world the idea of coexistence, it is because our long history has proved the efficacy of coexistence as a reconciler and unifier. Even the United States of America, where the concept of the melting pot held sway, and where all the people were expected to speak one common language, is finding that people resent and resist being forced into uniformity. In fact, Henry Steele Commager, a renowned historian of America, claims that from the beginning, intellectual and spiritual diversity has been as characteristic of America as racial and linguistic diversity. Furthermore, even though USA has been a sovereign nation for more than 200 years, its schools even today take care to emphasise the unifying factors. All school children there are daily expected to take a pledge to the nation. India has never regarded itself as a melting pot. We are rather a mosaic, in which the various components retain their shape and colour and texture, while together making a vibrant, distinctive pattern.

Language has been one of the most difficult issues in our nation-building. Few subjects generated as much passionate debate when our Constitution was drafted. A common language is commonly believed to a condition precedent of nationhood. But the Constitutions of the Soviet Union and the Indian Union—countries with enormous linguistic diversity—had

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to evolve a different approach. We knew in India that our mother tongues, most of which have rich literatures and proud antiquities, could not be wished away or wiped out. In fact the recognition of a unified national destiny had to be achieved through a multiplicity of tongues. We knew also that democracy could be real only if politics was conducted in the mother-tongue. Otherwise government would be limited to the elite. It is this knowledge which led Mahatma Gandhi to organise the units of his party on linguistic lines. Other parties adopted the same pattern. It was inevitable that after the attainment of freedom and the integration of princely dominions, our States should be reorganised on linguistic lines.

Some commentators contend that linguistic States are a mistake and have retarded the economic and political progress of our country. Every now and then we hear administrative experts proposing a unitary form of government in the name of greater efficiency. They want the country divided up into districts of roughly equal size conforming to agro-climatic zones. Such prescriptions reveal ignorance of politics and the Indian reality. Politics does not revolve only around interests but around loyalties. Man does not live by bread alone. Mother, motherland, mother-tongue, and mother religion evoke strong emotions. They are powerful motors of political action. Linguistic States cannot be abolished. It is fatuous to think they can.

Having said this, we must ask ourselves if excessive linguistic chauvinism is doing us good. When poets and novelists pass angry resolutions at literary conferences about State borders, demanding that this town or that village be

attached to their province, one cannot help feeling that something is basically wrong. Will their poetic or creative imagination function better thereby? Can a language grow by official fiat? Government can print books, finance literary organisations, give grants to libraries. But governments cannot improve poetry or prose. It is true that forms, applications, announcements, bills, notices, signboards and so on should be in the local language. But these do not lead to literary enrichment. Letters in Hindi or Tamil or Marathi to people saying that the government regrets that so-and-so's application has been rejected will not add beauty or power to the language or deepen its resources. Bureaucrats can at best generate a bureaucratic jargon, officialese, which is often the enemy of good writing. This is what has happened to Hindi as a result of the intervention of Central departments. Let poets concentrate on writing poems. Let language enthusiasts remove illiteracy, holding classes for adults. What our languages need is greater experimentation to evolve simpler, comprehensible vocabularies. We need more books in easy style on a greater variety of subjects. I find it comical that many legislators who write letters to their brothers and sons in English demand to know how many letters the government writes in the Raj-bhasha or the State language.

I come to the very touchy subject of Hindi. Instead of grasping the nettle myself, I shall content myself with reminding you of the recent, most authoritative pronouncement on it. The Commission on Centre-State Relations, headed by Justice R.S. Sarkaria, has devoted a whole section to language. It has observed :

"Language can be a powerful unifying as well as a divisive force, depending on how it is handled... Friction in Union-State relations in the sphere of language arises out of an apprehension that imposition of the language of one section of the population on others who have different mother-tongues is but a precursor to economic and social domination."

"Experience of the past thirty-seven years has more than anything demonstrated that misplaced zeal to impose the use of Hindi or a particular State language as a medium of instruction on those whose mother-tongue is different has invariably proved to be counter-productive. This only shows that in the area of language, there is need to cultivate forbearance and caution."

The Commission goes on to make a series of suggestions and warns that "unless sorted out in the near future, the language problem may become very explosive in a few years' time." Let us hope that this grim warning will be heeded. The country has enough explosive situations to handle. It should not invite another.

But the language problem is not merely a problem affecting Centre-State relations. The Sarkaria Commission analysed only that aspect, because of its terms of reference. There are other aspects of the language problem which intimately affect the lives of individuals and the very future of our society. The stress on the mother-tongue in higher education and the concomitant preference for sons of the soil in appointments has wrought infinite harm to our Universities. By being satisfied with the second best on the specious plea that it is home-grown, our Universities are ceasing to be store-houses of values

and generators of ideas. If you look at the histories of our Universities, you will find that their golden ages were those in which the professors had been drawn from all over the country.

We should beware of anything that narrows the economic and intellectual opportunities open to our young people. Mobility is the secret of a person's success and a nation's growth. Our young should be able to make their way in any part of India and any country of the world. What will enable them to do so is a knowledge of more languages. Apart from the study of the mother-tongue, they should have opportunities to acquire proficiency in other tongues. Some years ago, when the Gujarat University decreed that all instructions should be in Gujarati, employment notices in Bombay newspapers contained a line to the effect: "Graduates of Gujarat University need not apply." Let our political leaders ponder what will best safeguard the future interests and careers of the young. We are realising in industry the harmful effects of protectionism. It discourages innovation and quality. Protectionism in the matter of language will have similar baneful consequences for the language as well as for the mind.

Who knows India and Indian literature if he knows only Tamil Nadu and Tamil literature or Karnataka and Kannada literature?

Educationists might join issue with me by pointing out that instruction through the mother-tongue is most conducive to the absorption of ideas and concepts. I shall not quarrel with this. But if we look at Europe we find that most University students there today know two or three languages. If Western Europe is a Common Market in respect of employment so is India. Hence the need for a

working knowledge of more than one Indian language and more than one international language. This will not be a burden. For, as Mahatma Gandhi had proclaimed, an Indian is essentially bilingual, even trilingual.

"I would not have a single Indian to forget, neglect or be ashamed of his mother-tongue or to feel that he or she cannot think or express the best thoughts in his or her own vernacular" said Mahatma Gandhi. He went on to say, at the same time, "I would have our young men and women with literary tastes to learn as much of English and other world languages as they like and then expect them to give the benefits of their learning to India and to the world like a Bose, a Roy or the Poet (Rabindranath Tagore) himself." It is in this very passage that those famous lines of Mahatma Gandhi occur: "I do not want my house to be walled in on all sides and my windows to be stuffed. I want the cultures of all lands to be blown about my house as freely as possible. But I refuse to be blown off my feet by any." What better or wiser credo can we have than this?

Besides militant localism, there is another weakness to which our academies are prone—a pseudo-universalism, the feeling that in order to prove one's intellectual independence and acumen one has to run down one's country. If I might recount a personal experience, at a conference in Europe a few years ago, I encountered a British diplomat who put forth the theory that Mahatma Gandhi had delayed Indian freedom and was responsible for India's division. The argument was that the British were determined to transfer power and Gandhi's tactics came in the way. This

amounted to saying that there would be more Christians in the world if Jesus Christ hadn't been born. The surprise was not that the British Lord made such an astounding statement, but that an Indian political scientist warmly supported him.

In the final analysis, the custodians of a nation's life are its political parties. An eminent editor recently admonished the Indian middle-class, especially the academics, for being sniggering about political institutions and expecting miracles from the press and the judiciary. Where do parties get most of their recruits from? And their ideas? From the Universities and from the legal profession. If national life suffers from inadequacies and failings the remedy comes basically from these institutions—the Universities, the press and the judiciary. We need a rejuvenation of all three institutions in our country. Such rejuvenation can come only from within them. It is no use their blaming governments all the time.

As a person who started his working life as a journalist, I have to line up behind the freedom of the Press. This freedom has proved to be the guarantor of other political freedoms. The fear of public exposure has acted as a powerful disincentive to wrongdoing. Yet it is a fact that many sins have been committed in the name of the freedom of the Press. You would have heard of the saying that a doctor buries his mistakes, a lawyer hangs his, but an editor prints his in bold type. Invasion of people's privacy is bad enough. Irresponsibility in handling public matters is worse. Unverified reports have often resulted in communal riots and the death of innocent people. Radio and television have an even greater

impact over the lives of the people. Their reach is widespread and instant. That is the reason why in countries where coups occur, the rebels first seize radio and television stations. Even in the fortunate countries where such dismal events do not occur, a mistake uttered on radio and television is hard to chase and correct. There is considerable debate in the country on the need for decentralised control over the media, to enable a flowering of regional cultures. This is an unexceptionable objective. But if diffusion of control gives a chance to mischievous elements to stir up religious, caste

and linguistic passions in a country which is like a tinder-box, the consequences will be dangerous. You will recall that some years ago there was a demand for broadcasting facilities from within the Golden Temple in Amritsar. It was rightly rejected. You can imagine how much more violence there might have been if the demand had been conceded. Any proposal in politics has to be viewed in terms not of abstract principle but of practical consequence.

The unfinished and continuing task of nation-building in our vast and complex land requires a new

approach to language. We have politicised it too long. It is time to adopt a more relaxed and practical approach to language. Language basically is a human tool. Its function is to build a society. Without communication there is no community. Let us concentrate on the constructive aspects of language the ones that bind and unite and not the ones that separate and divide. Let us use it as a means of enlargement of knowledge and enrichment of the spirit. If we care for India, and for our own good, we must stop squabbling and breaking heads over language.

THE ISSUE AT MITHILA

(Continued from page 2)

some kind of a background note on the subject (to call it a white paper might be described as provocative) and present it to the Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE). This body has so far never been asked to consider this question. Now when it is asked to do so, there would be exchange of hot words, loss of temper, mutual recriminations and a number of arguments in regard to the Centre-State relations and what not. In other words, the CABE would not easily accept the proposition that the Centre gets any kind of a right to intervene in these matters in the states. All these years the states have exercised unrestricted powers. To have those diluted in any way would be unacceptable to them.

Were the Centre to persist however and refer the matter to some kind of a sub-committee consisting of half a dozen Education Ministers and so on, sooner or later some kind of a consensus will emerge. This consensus, for obvious reasons, cannot be in total contradiction to what is stated in the New Policy on Education; there has to be some kind of an alignment between what is stated in the policy and what the consensus is. However soft or diluted it is, it would be some advance upon the existing situation.

What next? To leave it at that would not achieve

all that much. On the contrary, it would be desirable that the consensus is then embodied in a piece of formal legislation. The Centre has powers to do that; only it hesitates to use those powers because of reasons already stated. But once a consensus emerges, it would not be indefensible to give legislative expression to what has been agreed upon.

It is not the occasion to go into the details of any such likely legislation. But the great merit of any piece of legislation will be that it would be interpreted by the Courts and not by ministers or officials. Both of them can go wrong in terms of their likes and dislikes and various other considerations which need not be referred to. But if the matter is open to judicial interpretation, there would be greater acceptability and less of whimsicality and unpredictable behaviour.

It is time that this issue was given some attention. The usual attitude is that the situation is so hopeless that nothing can be done. Maybe nothing will get done as a result of this exercise either. But, as many people would agree, the exercise is worth undertaking. Indeed if it is undertaken, some good will emerge from it though it may not be as much as one would like to see. □

UGC Team Visits Open University

A ten-member UGC Expert Committee visited Andhra Pradesh Open University on 8-9 September, 1988 for a mid-term appraisal of the Seventh Plan programmes. The team comprised Prof. K.G. Deshmukh, Vice-Chancellor, Amravati University; Prof. V.R. Mehta, Vice-Chancellor, Kota Open University; Prof. V. Abraham, Director, School of Correspondence Courses, Waltair; Prof. Shanmugam Director, School of Correspondence Courses, University of Madras; Prof. E.I. George, Special Officer, Kerala State Open University; Prof. Ruddar Datt, School of Correspondence Courses, University of Delhi; Prof. S.P. Bhatt, Department of Philosophy, University of Delhi; Shri K.V. Varma, Under Secretary, UGC; Sri Chandra Swaroop, Section Officer, UGC and Prof. Ram Takwale, Department of Physics, Poona University as its Convenor.

The team visited the audio-video studios of the University and witnessed some video lessons. It also went round an exhibition put up by the University and showed keen interest in the course materials displayed thereat. The team was also shown the first prize winning entry for the university building complex and were briefed on its salient features. The Director, Students Services accompanied the team to two study centres at A.V. College and Pragati Mahavidyalaya Degree College. The visiting team also acquainted themselves with the working of the various branches of the University like Academic, Evaluation, Students Services, Examination and Material Production and held detailed discussions with the officials.

The team also met the members of the Planning Board of the Andhra Pradesh Open University and

had wide-ranging discussions on the future plans of the University. Prof. G. Ram Reddy, Vice-Chancellor, Indira Gandhi National Open University; Prof. T. Navaneeth Rao, Vice-Chancellor, Osmania University; Prof. M. Abel, Former Vice-Chancellor, Sri Krishnadevaraya University; Prof. S.K. Varma, Director, Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages; Prof. G.J.V. Jagannadha Raju, Vice-Chancellor, Nagarjuna University attended. The team was visibly impressed with the progress made by the University during a short span of six years.

Manipur Varsity to Set Up Research Centres

The University Grants Commission (UGC) has approved the proposal of Manipur University to set up two research centres, namely, (a) Centre for Manipur Studies; and (b) Centre for Tribal Studies during the VII plan period. The two centres will function independently but will have centralised facilities. They will often interact academically and exchange data and conduct field studies jointly wherever possible. The Centres will have an Advisory Committee with the Vice-Chancellor as its Chairman and some outside experts.

The Centre for Manipur Studies proposes to undertake research on: (a) Manipuri Language and Literature; (b) Linguistics; (c) Manipuri Culture; (d) Manipuri Folklore; (e) Manuscriptology; and (f) Lexicography.

The Centre for Tribal Studies initially proposes to undertake the following interdisciplinary research

projects : (a) Socio-political aspects of the tribals of Manipur; (b) Ethno-history of Manipur; (c) Economic developments of the tribals with focus on tribal demography and tribal land system; and (d) Communication among tribals.

Both the centres will undertake macro and micro level research in various areas and also conduct multidisciplinary and collaborative research programme. The proposed areas of researches are also relatively unexplored and the two centres hope to fill the existing gap in the studies on North East India in general and Manipur in particular.

Academic Staff College at Karnatak University

The primary objective of the newly established Academic Staff Colleges is to inculcate the importance of human values and enable the teachers to orient themselves towards a new approach to teaching and to their students, said Dr. G.K. Narayan Reddy, Vice-Chancellor of the Karnatak University. Dr. Reddy was presiding over the Valedictory Function of the 5th Batch of the Academic Staff College of the Karnatak University. He advised the participants to develop scientific thinking.

Dr. J.V. Gouda, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Agricultural Sciences, Dharwad, speaking as the Chief Guest, regretted that the same old colonial system of education which does not have any relevance to the needs of today was being followed. He pleaded for delinking of jobs from higher education and asked the teacher participants not only to develop talking skills but also teaching skills.

In his report, Dr. V.C. Chavadi, Director of the Academic Staff

College, said that in the 5th Batch, 35 newly appointed lecturers from different colleges of Karnatak and Gulbarga Universities attended the Orientation Programme conducted by 82 Resource Persons. The participants of this batch belonged to various science faculties.

Sangit Vishwavidyalaya Elections

The Indira Kala Sangit Vishwavidyalaya, will hold the next election of Five Representatives to the Vishwavidyalaya Sabha (Court) from among the Registered Graduates of the University in January, 1989. Persons who held Vid or Kovid of the University or an equivalent recognised examination or a Degree of the Vishwavidyalaya or

an equivalent recognised examination and are at least 18 years old shall be eligible for registration. Prescribed application form for registration may be obtained from the Registrar of the University. The registration fee of Rs. 50 should accompany the application. Persons who are registered as Registered Graduates of the University by such date as may be notified, will be eligible to vote and contest at the ensuing election.

MBA in Rural Management

The Punjabi University has introduced an M.B.A. Course in Rural Management at Guru Kashi Institute of Advanced Studies, Dandama Sahib (Talwandi Sabo) from the current academic session.

ting a 12-day National Seminar-cum-Workshop on Bee-Keeping said that Punjab produced 650 tonnes of honey annually contributing Rs. 11 crore to the State economy. Tracing the history of bee-keeping, the Vice-Chancellor reminded the audience that Dr. A.S. Atwal, a former Dean of the University and presently member of the Punjab State Planning Board and his associates had done a pioneering work in introducing Italian honey-bees and the Punjab farmer had quickly adopted this profession. Bee-keeping could provide more job opportunities to the unemployed rural youth. Keeping in view the tremendous increase in honey production, the Vice-Chancellor urged the State Government to provide suitable marketing facilities for honey.

Dr. B.S. Chahal, Professor of Entomology (Extension) said that in Punjab more than 7,000 farmers with 70,000 colonies were engaged in the profession of bee-keeping and that the State ranked third in honey production. He further observed that bee-keeping had proved to be a major tool in diversification of agriculture and for self-employment of the rural youth.

The Seminar sponsored by the Union Ministry of Agriculture was attended by more than 20 delegates from Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir.

Plant Protection Seminar

First "All India Workshop-cum-Seminar on Plant Protection in Horticultural Crops" was recently organised by the Directorate of Extension Education of Dr. Y.S. Parmar University of Horticulture and Forestry in collaboration with Directorate of Extension Education, Govt. of India, Ministry of Agriculture. Dr. M.R. Thakur, Vice-

News from Agril. Varsities

Cheap Fodder for Livestock

The animal nutritionists of the Pantnagar University claim that mushroom spent wheat straw will prove to be a cheap, digestible and nutritious source of fodder to livestock in future. It will successfully replace crop residue straws as are mainly available to ruminants as staple feed resources without affecting the digestibility and intake of animals.

In an experiment conducted by the P.G. student, R.B. Chaudhary under the guidance of Dr. M. Singh and A.D. Tewari of the Animal Science Department, to study the effect of feeding fungal (*Pleurotus sajor caju*) treated straw on the digestibility and intake of nutrients utilization in crossbred growing heifers, it was found that whereas the crude protein content of the spent straw rose from 3 per cent in

the untreated straw to 7 per cent, dry matter digestibility of the straw also increased due to degradation of the lignin content. It was also observed that animals fed on fungus straw showed tendency to consume more dry matter.

In addition to this, spent straw can be more conveniently stored as a rescue fodder during periods of emergency.

It has also been claimed that this biological treatment of the wheat straw for enrichment of the fodder costs less and is free from pollution.

National Seminar on Bee-Keeping

Dr. Sukhdev Singh, Vice-Chancellor of the Punjab Agricultural University (PAU) while inaugura-

Chancellor, Dr. Y.S. Parmar University of Horticulture and Forestry said that Plant Protection is one of the most important orchard management practices for protecting of the orchards, vegetables, flowers, right from the sowing of seeds uptill the last stage of Plants. Dr. Thakur, who was addressing the valedictory function, advised the delegates to further disseminate the knowledge of the Plant Protection Methods to the growers and the farmers.

The real aim of this workshop-cum-seminar was to discuss the future strategies in Plant Protection specially in fruit crops, vegetables, mushroom growing, beekeeping, floriculture and other allied subjects and to finalize recommendations for future in view of the increasing area under Horticultural crops to meet the requirements of large population of the country.

During the three week seminar the scientist and Plant Protection specialists delivered talks on various subjects concerning Plant Protection methods and its importance in future. The main emphasis was laid on preservation of Plant Genetic resources, insect pests' management, strategies advocating judicious use of pesticides keeping in view the purity of the eco-system both for environment and human health.

23 delegates from 10 states of the country participated in the workshop.

Training Farm Women

In the sector of Agriculture, including Horticulture and Animal Husbandry, women have made significant contribution with their extensive involvement of eight out

of every ten persons working in the fields. However, they are not in the mainstream of development and hardly any concrete efforts are being made for improving their skill in home-making and farming system. Realising the importance of training of rural women folk, a series of training courses were organised in different areas of Home Science by Krishi Vigyan Kendra of Sher-e-Kashmir University of Agricultural Sciences and Technology during April-August 1988. The Programme covered more than 100 farm women beneficiaries as per details given below :

Training Course	No. of Women participants
1. Imparting skill in knitting of garments	25
2. Breast feeding and Weaning of Infants	28
3. Demonstration on preparation of Low-cost recipes for infants	28
4. Training in embroidery work	25

One of the unique features of these training programmes is that besides demonstration, critical inputs related to course were given free of cost to the participants enabling them to adopt technologies. While appreciating the efforts of Krishi Vigyan Kendra in embroidery course on 30th of August, 1988 in village Sunrigund, women invariably expressed their demand for more training courses in food nutrition, home management and textile-clothing. According to Dr. M.P. Gupta, Chief Training Organiser of the kendra, more vigorous efforts are being made for training of women in all aspects of 'Home Sciences' for happy and prosperous homes. In addition, looking into

small size holdings of less than 1 acre in the valley, it is proposed to educate and train women in "Mixed Farming" for higher returns.

New Soybean Variety

In its efforts to develop a high yielding disease free early maturing soybean variety with better germination, the Pantnagar University has evolved a latest Soy-variety PK-564 which has since been identified for release for the northern plains of the country by the XIXth Annual Soybean Workshop held at Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore.

The variety which matures in 110-115 days yields 2359 Qls./ha. and is resistant to yellow mosaic and bacterial pustules. Besides, it is free from shattering and lodging.

Communication

Dear Sir,

For obvious reasons, the five star need of networking of the university libraries cannot be avoided even though the utilisation quotient of the library as such is low. (Article on Networking of University Libraries : *University News* 8-8-88 refers). I would say in ordering the priorities, the development of technical manpower should receive the first attention over others. If not, the system will suffer from a very long gestation period and the outcome may not meet the expectations.

Yours etc.

V. Narasimhan
Registrar

Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for
Medical Sciences & Technology
Trivandrum

News from UGC

INSAT-1B Programme of UGC

Between 1st October to 7th October, 1988 the following schedule of telecast on higher education through INSAT-1B under the auspices of the University Grants Commission will be observed. The programme is of one hour duration every day from 12.45 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. (Repeated from 4 p.m. to 5 p.m.) and will be available on the TV Network throughout the country. For the viewers in Delhi and surrounding areas these programmes can be seen on the second channel

1.10.88

"Water Sports : Yachting—I"
"Reflections on Eisenstein"
"Safety First"

2.10.88

No Telecast

3.10.88

"Raw Materials : Sugar"
"Understanding Money—II
Invention of Money"
"Optical Microscopes—I"

4.10.88

"Naming the Organic Compounds"
"Learning : Its Nature and Characteristics"
"For the Love of Animals"

5.10.88

"The Equipment Bridges and Rafts"
"Propagation"
"Art of Ajantha—I"

6.10.88

"Dr. Meghnad Saha—I :
The Man"

7.10.88

"Grou Theory"
"Time Keepers of Centuries—VI"
"Road to Stars"

News from Abroad

Training Teachers for International Education

A Unesco sponsored sub-regional seminar was held in Malang (Indonesia) from 22 to 26 August for teachers from teacher-training colleges from 10 Member States, viz., Australia, China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Thailand and Viet Nam.

The first of its kind in Asia, the seminar was designed to acquaint the participants with the results of research carried out by teacher-training colleges in 1986-1987 to develop teaching methods that will promote education for international understanding, co-operation and peace and human rights teaching. The participants also discussed ways to establish appropriate methods for the promotion of international education to be used in each of the countries in the sub-region, and the means of strengthening regional co-operation in this educational field. In addition, the teachers presented country papers in which they described their national experience and the results of innovative experiments carried out in their respective countries.

As part of the follow-up activities, the teachers will make known the results of the seminar to the teacher-training colleges in their countries and will try to implement them in their colleges. Each of the participants will also keep the others as well as Unesco informed as to what he or she will be doing in the colleges in the field of international education, for example, introducing such education in curricula, producing teaching materials, organizing national seminars, etc.

The results of the activities thus undertaken in the Asian subregion will also be shared with other regions.

Krupskaya Prize for Angolan Literacy Centre

The international jury responsible for awarding the literacy prizes met at Unesco Headquarters from 24 to 26 August to select the winners under the chairmanship of Dr. Malcolm Adiseshiah (India), Director of the Madras Institute of Development Studies.

At the end of its meeting, during which it examined

25 candidatures submitted by governments and non-governmental organizations, the jury unanimously decided to award the Nadezhda K. Krupskaya Prize, established in 1969 by the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, to the *National Literacy Centre of Angola*.

At the time of its independence in 1975, Angola was faced with an 85 per cent illiteracy rate, which constituted a major obstacle to economic and social development. A year later, a National Literacy Commission and a National Literacy Centre were set up, to be followed by several similar structures at the provincial and local levels.

Thanks to the literacy campaign which is in its 14th stage, 1,096,284 persons have acquired literacy skills, with 6,568,603 enrolled in the courses in a country with a population of nearly nine million. The jury's choice was motivated by these exceptional results which, it emphasized, were achieved "despite material difficulties and war".

The decision also cites efforts towards training young volunteer literacy workers and mobilizing youth organization, trade unions and government bodies.

We Congratulate . . .

1. **Prof. R.N. Singh** who has taken over as Vice-Chancellor of the Sukhadia University, Udaipur.
2. **Dr. H.R. Mishra** who has been appointed Vice-Chancellor of Birsa Agricultural University, Kanke, Ranchi.
3. **Prof. D. Ramakotaiah** who has been appointed Vice-Chancellor of Nagarjuna University.

AIU News

Paul Committee Meets

The Fact-Finding Committee of former Vice-Chancellors set up by the Association of Indian Universities under the chairmanship of Prof. R.C. Paul, Former Vice-Chancellor, Panjab University to consider the removal of Vice-Chancellors in Bihar and the Vice-Chancellor of Dr. Harisingh Gour Vishwavidyalaya, Sagar held its first meeting at AIU House on 21st September, 1988. The meeting was attended by Prof. Rais Ahmed, Former Vice-Chancellor, Kashmir University; Prof. M.V. Mathur, Former Vice-Chancellor, Rajasthan University; Prof. M.M. Chakrabarty, Former Vice-Chancellor, Jadavpur University; Prof. (Mrs) Vanaja Iyengar, Former Vice-Chancellor, Sri Padmavati Vishwavidyalaya and Prof. S.K. Agrawala, Secretary, AIU. Prof. R.C. Paul presided.

The Committee considered the material that was thus far available to it as well as the press reports appearing in various newspapers. It expressed its deep anguish and concern over these unfortunate happenings in Bihar and Madhya Pradesh. The Committee has decided to get in touch with the Secretaries to the Chancellors of Universities in Bihar and Madhya Pradesh as well as with the Education Secretaries at the Centre and in the States concerned and also with the UGC, with a view to ascertain the facts.

The Committee is also trying to get in touch with some of the Vice-Chancellors who have not as yet contacted the Committee and after having contacted and discussed the facts with all concerned, the Committee shall present its report to the Standing Committee.

INTER-UNIVERSITY YOUTH FESTIVALS 1988-89

Zone	Venues	Dates	Contact Cultural Coordinator
East	Sambalpur University, Sambalpur (Orissa)	Oct. 12-15, 1988	Dr. K.C. Dash NSS Coordinator Sambalpur University Sambalpur
South	Bharathidasan Univ., Tiruchirapalli Tamil Nadu	Oct. 25-28, 1988	Prof. H. Md. Salahudeen NSS Coordinator Bharathidasan Univ. Tiruchirapalli
North	C.S. Azad Univ. of Agriculture & Technology, Kanpur U.P.	Nov. 13-16, 1988	Dr. D.C. Kulshrestha Dean, Students' Welfare C.S. Azad Univ. of Agriculture & Technology Kanpur
West	Devi Ahilya Vishwavidyalaya, Indore (M.P.)	Nov. 20-23, 1988	Dr. R.K. Dubey, Dean, Students' Welfare Devi Ahilya Vishwavidyalaya, Indore
National	Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad	Jan. 31 to Feb. 4, 1989	Prof. R.K.S. Chouhan Dean, Students' Affairs Indian School of Mines Dhanbad

AIU Library & Documentation Services

One of the important functions of the Association of Indian Universities is to act as a clearing house of information on higher education in the country. Towards this end the AIU Library is engaged in collection building and developing instruments for the dissemination of research information. Over the years a valuable collection of books and documents on different aspects of higher education has been acquired.

The Library has also developed Bibliography of Doctoral Dissertation as an effective tool in the dissemination of research information. Retrospective bibliographies covering the period 1857-1970 and 1970-75 were the first to appear. Effective 1975, however, the bibliography is issued annually in two volumes. One volume deals with *Natural and Applied Sciences* while the other records doctoral degrees awarded in Social Sciences and the Humanities. In addition to the normal bibliographical details like the name of the Research Scholar, the title of the thesis, years of registration for and award of the degree, and the name of the University accepting the thesis for award of a doctoral degree, the bibliography also gives name and complete address of the supervising teacher and an availability note that seeks to inform whether a copy of the dissertation is available for consultation and use in the University Library/Department or Registrar's Office.

The columns 'Theses of the Month' and 'Research in Progress' are intended to cut out the time lag between the receipt of information and its inclusion in bibliography. Such Universities as are not sending us regular information in respect of Doctoral Theses accepted and research scholars enrolled are welcome to make use of these columns.

The Library is open from 9.00 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. Monday through Friday.

RESEARCH IN PROGRESS

A List of Research Scholars Registered for Doctoral Degrees of Indian Universities

PHYSICAL SCIENCES

Mathematics

1. Helmi, Ali Mohammad. *Theory of relativity*. BHU. Dr. T. Singh, Department of Applied Mathematics, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.
2. Manoj Kumar, M. *Operations research*. Kerala. Dr. S. Madhavan, Prof., Department of Mathematics, University of Kerala, Trivandrum.

Physics

1. Abraham, Sunila. *Infrared, Raman and phase transition studies of certain crystals*. Kerala. Dr. G. Aruldas, Prof., Department of Physics, University of Kerala, Kariavattom.
2. Augustine, Simon. *Characterisation of high temperature superconducting compounds by X-ray and other techniques*. Kerala. Dr. P.S. Mukherjee, Scientist, Regional Research Laboratory, Trivandrum.
3. Bhattacharya, Sumana. *Scintillations caused by atmospheric homogeneities: Their effect on radio communication*. Delhi. Dr. Narinder Nath, Department of Physics, University of Delhi, Delhi and Dr. B.M. Reddy, National Physical Laboratory, New Delhi.
4. Binay Kumar. *Growth and characterization of pure single crystals of polytypic compound*. Delhi. Prof. G. C. Trigunayat, Department of Physics, University of Delhi, Delhi.

5. Chawla, Poonam. *Factor measurements of high spin nuclear states*. Delhi. Prof. S. L. Gupta, Department of Physics, University of Delhi, Delhi.

6. Goel, Ajay. *Quake and leptonic physics*. Delhi. Dr. A. N. Mitra, Department of Physics and Astrophysics, University of Delhi, Delhi.

7. Gupta, Anil Kumar. *Medico-physical studies in macromolecules with special reference to HTV*. Delhi. Prof. Madan Mohan Bajaj, Department of Physics and Astrophysics, University of Delhi, Delhi.

8. Gupta, Mohan Lal. *Study of stratospheric chemistry*. Delhi. Prof. C.S.G.K. Setty, Department of Physics, University of Delhi, Delhi and Dr. Narinder Nath, Department of Physics, University of Delhi, Delhi.

9. Jeeva Prakash, J. Winston. *Atmospheric boundary layer studies at Thumba*. Kerala. Dr. K. Narayanan Nair, Space Physics Laboratory, V S S C. Trivandrum.

10. Kashyap, Alok. *Investigations on fluorescence emission and absorption spectra of molecules*. Delhi. Dr. M. K. Machwe, Department of Physics, University of Delhi, Delhi.

11. Majumdar, Sujoy. *Non linear dynamics and flow*. Delhi. Dr. V S. Verma, Department of Physics and Astrophysics, University of Delhi, Delhi.

12. Om Prakash. *Thermal expansion and related properties of high to superconductors*. Delhi. Prof. P.N. Dheer, Department of Physics, University of Delhi, Delhi.

13. Pancholi, Vincet. *Application of transient fields to study moment of high spin nuclear states*. Delhi. Prof. S.L. Gupta, Department of Physics, University of Delhi, Delhi.

14. Rajeev, K. *Studies on the dynamics of the low latitude middle atmosphere.* Kerala. Dr. C. Raghava Reddy, Space Physics Laboratory, V.S.S.C., Trivandrum.

15. Rao, Ashok. *Measurement of thermal expansion and related properties of high to superconductors.* Delhi. Prof. P.N. Dheer, Department of Physics and Astrophysics, University of Delhi, Delhi.

16. Santha, N. *Investigation of the structure of certain crystals and starch.* Kerala. Dr. V. Unnikrishnan Nair, Prof., Department of Physics, University of Kerala, Kariavattom.

17. Satyanarayan, B.S. *Study of hydrogenated amorphous silicon preparation and properties.* Delhi. Dr. Raj Rup, Department of Physics, University of Delhi, Delhi and Dr. V.V. Shah, National Physical Laboratory, New Delhi.

18. Singh, Kongham Chandramani. *Positron annihilation studies in high to superconductors.* Delhi. Prof. P.C. Jain, Department of Physics, University of Delhi, Delhi.

19. Silvastava, Vivek. *Study of laser Raman spectra of the complex molecules.* Delhi. Prof. M.K. Machwe, Department of Physics, University of Delhi, Delhi.

20. Verma, Sudeep Kumar. *Study of Raman scattering of organic compounds using laser as a source.* Delhi. Prof. M.K. Machwe, Department of Physics, University of Delhi, Delhi.

Chemistry

1. Shukla, Rama Kant. *Spectrophotometric determination*

of metals at trace level after separation of their complexes with naphthalene. Devi Ahilya. Dr. K.K. Pande, Reader, School of Chemistry, Vigyan Bhawan, Khandwa Road, Indore.

Engineering & Technology

1. Singhal, Dharendra. *Structural engineering.* BHU. Dr. Ramji Agrawal, Department of Civil Engineering, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.

2. Sreedevi, B.G. *Study on the deflection behaviour of skew and circular sandwich plates using Chebyshev polynomials and integral equations.* Kerala. Dr. N. Ramachandra Rao, Institute of Management in Government, Trivandrum

BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES

Biochemistry

1. Raveendran Pillai, K. *Investigations on O. Pharyngeal carcinoma.* Kerala. Dr. Venugopal P. Menon, Reader, Department of Biochemistry, University of Kerala, Trivandrum and Dr. M. Krishnan Nair, Director, Regional Cancer Centre, Medical College P.O., Trivandrum.

Medical Sciences

1. Banerjee, Parna. *Immunopathology.* BHU. Prof. Ratan Mala Gupta, Department of Pathology, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.

THESES OF THE MONTH

A List of Doctoral Theses Accepted by Indian Universities.

PHYSICAL SCIENCES

Mathematics

1. Kalyani, Vijay Kumar. *A study on the propagation of elastic waves through media having irregularities.* ISM. Dr. B. K. Kar, Department of Applied Physics, Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad.

2. Pal, Bidyut Kumar. *Almost periodicity and non-absolutely convergent integrals.* Burdwan. Prof. Satyanarayan Mukhopadhyay, Department of Mathematics, University of Burdwan, Burdwan.

3. Paliwal, Dinesh Kumar. *Partial ordered algebraic structures.* Delhi.

4. Prasad, Narendra. *A study of self reciprocal functions.* Osmania.

5. Ray, Ashok Kumar. *Study of differentiable manifolds admitting some types of linear connections.* Calcutta.

6. Ray, Jayanti. *Some aspects of the inverse scattering method and non-linear evolution equations.* Calcutta.

7. Shrivastava, Manjulata. *Approximation and interpolation by Splines theory.* Durgawati. Dr. H.P. Dikshit, Vice-Chancellor, Rani Durgawati Vishwavidyalaya, Jabalpur.

8. Singh, Ghan Shyam. *Study of some inhomogeneous cosmological models in general relativity.* Rajasthan. Dr. Raj

Bali, Department of Mathematics, University of Rajasthan Jaipur.

9. Taraphdar, Manjusha. *Study of certain types of Riemannian manifolds.* Calcutta.

Statistics

1. Dhabe, Manik Shridhar. *Investigations on some classes of non-Markov chains and their asymptotic properties.* Nagpur. Prof. A.B. Buche, Department of Statistics, Nagpur University, Nagpur.

Physics

1. Ahuja, Babu Lal. *Compton scattering studies of some H.O.P. metals.* Rajasthan. Dr. B.K. Sharma, Prof., Department of Physics, University of Rajasthan, Jaipur.

2. Das, Debajyoti. *Properties of amorphous silicon and transparent conducting oxide thin films.* Calcutta.

3. Indurkar, Aruna Vinayak. *Study of electrical properties of glass bonded lead zirconate ceramic material.* Nagpur. Dr. Miss Kamal Singh, Department of Physics, Nagpur University, Nagpur.

4. Ishwar, Nand Bali. *Spectroscopic studies of some rare-earth diatomic molecules.* ISM. Prof. B.L. Jha, Department of Applied Physics, Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad.

5. Muralidhar, Chaturvedula. *Investigations on the preparation and characterization of barium titanate (BaTiO₃)/polyvinylidene fluoride (PVDF) composites*. IIT, Delhi. Prof. P.K.C. Pillai, Department of Physics, Indian Institute of Technology, New Delhi.

6. Pal, Tusharkanti. *Study of molecular interaction and deactivation of excited states of some organic molecules*. Calcutta.

7. Saxena, Atul. *Measurement of heavy ion ranges in elemental and complex media using solid nuclear track detectors*. NEHU. Dr. K.K. Dwivedi, Department of Chemistry, North Eastern Hill University, Shillong.

8. Singh, Harinder Pal. *Oscillations of degenerate stellar masses*. Delhi.

9. Singh, Sardar. *Mixing effects of massive neutrinos, mirror leptons and right handed currents in some weak processes*. Rajasthan. Prof. N.K. Sharma, Department of Physics (CDPE), University of Rajasthan, Jaipur.

Chemistry

1. Batra, Sulekha. *Kinetics of formation of some complex oxides in solid state and their characterization*. Jammu. Dr. Indu Bhushan, Department of Chemistry, University of Jammu, Jammu.

2. Bhaskara Rao, M. *Kinetics of anodic oxidation of metals zirconium, zircaloy-2, titanium and niobium*. Osmania.

3. Das, Chittaranjan. *Studies on the coordination compounds of dioxouranium (VI) with phenylaceto and salicyl-hydroxamic acids and their analytical applications*. Calcutta.

4. Das, Mitali. *Investigations on lower-valent molybdenum complexes containing N-, P-, and O-donor ligands*. Calcutta.

5. Deb, Tulika. *Chemistry of some Indian medicinal plants and synthesis of natural oxygen heterocycles*. Calcutta.

6. Jha, Ajay Kumar. *Synthesis and characterization of some new metal complexes of hydrazone, dithiocarbamate and dithiocarbamate ligands*. Delhi.

7. Narasimha Ghar, P. *Some aspects of acid bromate-oxidation of organic compounds: A kinetic study*. Osmania.

8. Pal, Chandana. *Chemistry of 3-acetylchromenones*. Calcutta.

9. Pandit, Uttam Kumar. *Studies on heterocyclic compounds*. Calcutta.

10. Pandya, R.P. *Studies on corrosion inhibitors*. Bhavnagar. Dr. P.R. Mehta.

11. Parida, Gyan Ranjan. *Corrosion inhibition of nickel in neutral solutions by guanidine derivatives*. Delhi.

12. Ravi, Kavuru. *The triterpenoids of some Euphorbia species and Mangifera indica Linn.* Andhra.

13. Rustagi, Gajendra Kumar. *Organotin and allied derivatives of phosphorus oxy (thio) acids*. Rajasthan. Dr. G. Srivastava, Department of Chemistry, University of Rajasthan, Jaipur.

14. Sarkar, Siuli. *Salicyloyl derivatives of some amino acids as metal complexing ligands*. Calcutta.

15. Sherigara, B.S. *Kinetic and analytical investigations with aromatic halosulphonamides*. Mangalore. Dr. B. Thimme Gowd, Reader, Department of Chemistry, Mangalore University, Mangalagangothri.

16. Shrivastava, Kumud. *Structural investigations of steroidal and triterpenoidal constituents of some medicinal plants*. HS Gour. Prof. V.K. Saxena, Department of Chemistry, Dr. Harisingh Gour Vishwavidyalaya, Sagar.

17. Singh, Sukhvir. *Studies on analytical applications of some sulphur compounds*. Rajasthan. Dr. S.P. Mathur, Department of Chemistry, Govt. College, Beawar.

18. Srivastava, Vinod Shankar. *Physico-chemical investigations of sewage amended soil*. Rajasthan. Dr. R.C. Mehrotra, Department of Chemistry, University of Rajasthan, Jaipur and Dr. A.K. Rai, Department of Chemistry, University of Rajasthan, Jaipur.

Earth Sciences

1. Srivastava, Anjani Kumar. *Study on soil characteristics, distribution and soil conservation practices suggested in Khurai Block of District Sagar, Madhya Pradesh*. HS Gour. Dr. S.K. Mishra, Department of Applied Geology, Dr. Harisingh Gour Vishwavidyalaya, Sagar.

Engineering & Technology

1. Anbarasu, R. *Electric drives suitable for flywheel energy storage systems*. IIT, Delhi. Prof. R. Arockiasamy, Instrument Design Development Centre, Indian Institute of Technology, New Delhi.

2. Bandyopadhyay, Anirban. *Studies on thermal dehydration of some hydroxides of transition metal cations*. Calcutta.

3. Chanda, Bhabatosh. *On preprocessing techniques for image analysis*. Calcutta.

4. Dubey, Ashok Kumar. *Production and stabilization of restriction endonuclease BamHI*. IIT Delhi. Prof. S.N. Mukhopadhyay, Biochemical Engineering Research Centre, Indian Institute of Technology, New Delhi and Dr. V.S. Bisaria, Biochemical Engineering Research Centre, Indian Institute of Technology, New Delhi.

5. Jain, Arun Kumar. *Studies on structure and morphology and their correlation with some properties of heat-set poly (ethylene terephthalate) fibres*. IIT, Delhi. Prof. V.B. Gupta, Department of Textile Technology, Indian Institute of Technology, New Delhi.

6. Krishnaiah, K. *Study and modelling of manual lifting capacity*. Anna.

7. Muthu, S. *Analytical and experimental investigations of ethanol diesel dual fuel combustion systems for a CI engine*. Anna.

8. Ramaiah, R. *Optimization of physical parameters of subsurface clay tile drains used in agriculture*. Bangalore. Dr. K. Ranga, Prof., Department of Civil Engineering, Bangalore University, Bangalore.

9. Sunil Kumar. *Chemical modification of some amorphous chalcogenide thin films*. IIT, Delhi. Prof. K.L. Chopra, Director, Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur and Prof. S.C. Kashyap, Centre for Materials Science and Technology, Indian Institute of Technology, New Delhi.

10. Venkateswarlu, Paladugu. *Studies on ionic mass transfer with coaxially placed discs on a rod as turbulence promoter*. Andhra.

Sanjay Gandhi Post Graduate Institute of Medical Sciences

POST BOX NO. 375, RAE BARELI ROAD, LUCKNOW-226 001

REQUIRES

LAST DATE : 15-10-1988

ADVT. No. : 38/88

FOR THE POSTS OF ASSOCIATE & ASSISTANT PROFESSORS

SPECIALITY

- | | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Anaesthesiology | 7. Genetics | 9. Nuclear Medicine |
| 2. Cardiology | (a) Genetic Hematology | 10. Clinical Immunology |
| 3. Cardio-Vascular Surgery | (b) Clinical Genetics | 11. Radiology |
| 4. Endocrinology | (c) Foetal Medicine | 12. Transfusion Medicine |
| 5. Gastroenterology Surgical | 8. Neurosciences | 13. Urology |
| 6. Neurology | (a) Neuro-ophthalmology | |
| | (b) Neuro-otology | |
| | (c) Physical Rehabilitation | |

PAY-SCALES AND REQUIREMENT

Post	Pay-Scale (Pre-Revised)		Age ordinarily not more than	Experience (Post MD/MS)
	Medical	Non-Medical		
Associate Professor	Rs. 2100-75-2625	Rs. 1600-60-2020	45 Yrs	7 Yrs. (Out of which 5 Yrs. should be of Assistant Professor).
Assistant Professor Grade-I	Rs. 1800-75-2100-100-2400	Rs. 1300-60-1720	40 Yrs.	5 Yrs. (Preferably as Lecturer for 2 or more years).
Assistant Professor Grade-II	Rs. 1500-60-2040	Rs. 950-50-1600	35 Yrs.	3 Yrs.

Dearness and other allowances will be paid as per Institute rule. Rates admissible at present are at par with those at AIIMS, New Delhi.

QUALIFICATION AND EXPERIENCE

1. A Postgraduate qualification e.g. M.D. M.S. Ph.D. or a recognised qualification equivalent thereto, in parent branch of super-speciality.
2. A qualification in super-speciality such as D.M. M. Ch. or a recognised qualification equivalent thereto.

OR

A recognised training/experience in super-speciality of at least 5 years, where qualification in super-speciality is not yet prescribed. For appointment as Asstt. Prof. in the Grade of 1500-2040, three years training could be considered.

3. Teaching and/or research experience after prescribed postgraduate qualification in parent branch of the super-speciality, as detailed in table above.

GENERAL CONDITIONS

Pension/Gratuity and other benefits as per rules of the Institute. Additional increments and relaxation in age may be considered in deserving cases. Persons not qualifying for higher post may be offered lower post by downgrading the original post.

Applications on plain paper should reach the office of the undersigned latest by 15th October, 1988. The applications of overseas candidates may reach in 6 weeks of this advertisement. Persons in employment should send their applications through proper channel. Advance copy may be sent but interview letters will not be issued without prior clearance of the current employers.

Please mention Advt. No. & Job Number and the post on top of application. Separate applications should be sent for each post and each speciality.

APPLICATION SHOULD INCLUDE

1. Qualifications with year of passing and marks.
2. Details of post MD/MS/Ph.D./Employment experience.
3. List of publications.
4. Names of 3 referees who are personally familiar with the work of the candidate, and
5. Reprints of five best papers.

The Director reserves the right to reject any or all applications without assigning any reason thereof. Incomplete applications are liable to be rejected.

NB : Revised pay scales will be admissible from the date of revisions at AIIMS, New Delhi.

Prof. B.B. Sethi
DIRECTOR

MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

(DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION) ES. III SECTION

INDO US FELLOWSHIPS PROGRAMME : 1989-90

Applications on plain paper are invited from Indian nationals for the award of three (3) Fellowships altogether at pre-doctoral level in the U.S.A. during 1989-90 in the following fields :

1. Atmospheric Research; 2. Ocean Energy; 3. Satellite Imagery and Remote Sensing Engineering; 4. Fibre Optics and Electro Optics; and 5. Reliability Engineering/Analysis.

Qualifications : (i) Uniformly good academic record with 60% or above marks in Master's Degree in the subject or related field. (ii) Only those candidates who are already engaged in research work and are enrolled for the Doctorate Degree in the subject-field concerned with any University/Institute in India are eligible to apply. (The University/Institute concerned must certify that the candidate is permitted to continue his/her pre-doctoral research at a University/Institute in U.S.A.).

Age : Upto 33 years on 1-10-1988 (upper age limit relaxable in the case of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates upto two years).

Duration : Upto One Year.

Value : (1) \$ 1,000 per month for 12 months; (2) \$ 750 one time professional allowance for books and travel; and (3) \$ 3,200 tuition cost.

Passage : Passage cost bothways to be provided by the Government of India.

Note : (i) The following must be attached with the application : (a) Attested copy of the Certificate certifying the date of birth; (b) Attested copy of the marks sheet of the qualifying exam; and (c) Attested copies of all degrees, diplomas/certificates, etc. (ii) Where Grades are mentioned the candidate must indicate the conversion formula adopted by the University/Institution. (iii) Equivalent foreign degrees will be considered. (iv) Candidates, who have already been abroad for study/research training either on a scholarship or on their own, are eligible to apply only if they have been in India for at least three years after return from abroad. Applications of candidates, who are abroad, will not be considered. (v) Age and experience may be relaxed maximum upto three months at the discretion of the Selection Committee in the case of exceptionally outstanding candidates. (vi) Master's Degree means M.A. M.Sc. M.Tech. M.E. but not M.Phil. or Pre-Ph.D. (vii) Candidates should have adequate knowledge of geographical situation, culture & heritage of India and USA. (viii) Applications in subject-fields other than those prescribed will not be considered. (ix) Candidates who do not possess the requisite qualifications need not apply. (x) The application form should be accompanied by a crossed Postal Order of Rs. 5/- (Rs. 1.25 in case of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe and other backward classes) payable to the Secretary, Ministry of Human Resource Development (Deptt. of Education), New Delhi. (xi) Applications which do not contain postal order will be considered incomplete and will not be considered.

Candidates should apply for the above scholarship on a plain paper, furnishing details particulars in the format given below to the Secretary, Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Education), External Scholarships Division, ES.3 Section, Room No. 516, B-Wing, Shastri Bhavan, New Delhi-110001 by 5th October, 1988.

Applications received late will not be entertained.

FORMAT

1. Name of the Scholarship Scheme : Indo-US Fellowship
2. (a) Subject (b) Sub-subject :
3. Name of the candidate (in Block letters), with full mailing address :
4. Date of Birth and the State to which the candidate belongs :
5. Whether a member of SC/ST or a tribal or aboriginal community. If so give full particulars :
6. Academic record starting from High School/Hr. Secondary :

Passport size
Photograph to
be pasted
here

Name of the University/Board/Institutions	Examination(s) passed	Year of passing	Division/Class with position, if any*	% of marks obtained. Position, if any.	Subjects taken
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* in case no Division/Class is awarded & only grading is done the conversion formula adopted may be obtained.

7. Details of Professional Practical Training & Research Experience, specifying the period and number of papers published, previous employment with name and date of employment, if any.
8. Nature of the present employment with date of appointment, designation and the name and address of the employers.
9. Have you been abroad? If so, give full particulars of the country and the period; also, mention the year of return to India.
10. Proposed programme of study/research/training, specifying
 - (i) the work in which engaged at present (indicating date of Ph.D. registration and name of Institution).
 - (ii) nature and programme of study/research desired.
 - (iii) future plans/prospects after the proposed studies/research, and
 - (iv) how are these related to the technical or economic development of India?

11. Crossed Postal Order of Rs. 5/- (Rs. 1.25 in case of SC/ST candidates, etc.) (No. and date of Postal Order to be given)
may be attached with the form with passport size photograph (one copy).

Note : Employed persons must send their applications fully sponsored by the Employers. However, advance applications will be considered provisionally pending sponsorship by employers.

Place :

Date :

(Signature of Candidate)

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CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY

(Advertisement No. 2/1988-89)

Applications are invited for the undermentioned posts. The benefit of Provident Fund/ Pension, Dearness Allowance, House Rent Allowance and City Compensatory Allowances are admissible according to University rules. The retirement age of the University Employees for teaching posts is 60 years and 58 years for non-teaching posts unless otherwise revised. The appointment will be made on one year probation on all permanent posts. Higher starting salary within the grade is admissible to specially qualified and experienced candidates.

Applications will be entertained on the prescribed form duly supported with a Bank Draft/Indian Postal Order/Overseas Postal Order of Rs. 10/- (of Rs. 2.50 for the candidates belonging to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes category) in favour of the Registrar, BHU onwards application fee. Application form alongwith detailed qualifications will be supplied on receipt of crossed I.P.O./Bank Draft of Rs. 2/- in favour of the Registrar, BHU and self-addressed envelope of 23 cm x 10 cm size carrying stamps of Rs. 2.60. The University will not defray the travelling or other expenses of candidates called for interview but shall contribute actual Railway fare by shortest route for second class plus reservation charge for sleeper and/or the actual Bus fare from the candidate's normal place of residence in the case of candidates called for interview. Candidates from outside India shall be entitled to actual Railway fare by shortest route for second class plus reservation charges for sleeper and/or actual Bus fare from the port of entry to the place of interview.

Application for each post be sent separately alongwith attested copies of certificates and marksheets in support of the qualifications and experience mentioned in the application and be addressed to the Registrar (Selection Committee Section), Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi-221005, India.

Incomplete application in any respect will not be entertained for consideration. Those who are in service should apply through proper channel. Money Order or Cheque will not be accepted towards application fee.

Reservation : (1) A reservation of

15% in the case of Scheduled Caste and 7½% in the case of Scheduled Tribes will be made in the category of teaching posts upto the level of lecturers only. (2) A reservation of 22½% (15% SC and 7½% ST) will be made in the category of non-teaching posts at entry level.

The last date for receipt of application in the Office of the Registrar (Selection Committee Section), Banaras Hindu University either by post or by hand will be November 14, 1988. Applications will be received by hand at the Counter from 10.30 hrs. to 14.30 hrs. on each working day till the last date. No application shall be entertained after the last date from external, in service employees and the candidates residing abroad.

Note : 1. For Lecturer's posts where no specialisation is stipulated the number of vacancies may increase by the time the Selection Committee meets to interview candidates.

2. Those who have already applied timely for the posts shown at serial numbers 1 to 3, 5 to 12, 14 to 23, 25, 26, 30, 33 to 41, 44, 45, 48, 49, 66, 68, 75, 79, 81, 82, 84 to 91, 103, 106, 108, 125, 128, 129, 134, 136 to 143, 149, 151, 156, 160 to 162, 168 to 171, 174, 176, 184, 186, 195 to 203 and 205 to 210 need not apply again but they will be considered according to the advertised qualifications. However, they may send 10 copies of their latest bio-data for consideration.

Grade: Professor : Rs. 4500-150-5700-200-7300 (N.P.A. as per rules to Medical Graduates appointed in the Institute of Medical Sciences.)

Reader : Rs. 3700-5700) N.P.A. as
Lecturer : Rs. 2200-75-) per rules to
2800-100-4000) Medical Gra-
) duates appo-
) inted in the
) Instt. of Medi-
) cal Science.

Other Posts : As indicated against the posts.

INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES

1. **Professor of Farm Engineering :** (Spl. in Soil & Water Conservation

Engg.) (One) (Earlier Advt. Nos. 13/81-82, 6/83-84 & 3/85-86).

2. **Professor-cum - Chief Scientist :** (Agronomy/Soil Science/Agricultural Engg./Genetics & Plant Breeding) (One) (under All India Co-ordinated Research Project on Dryland Agriculture) (Earlier Advt. Nos. 10/83-84 and No. 5/85-86).

3. **Reader in Plant Physiology :** (One) (Earlier Advt. No. 10/85-86)

4. **Reader in Extension Education :** (Two)

5. **Reader in Agricultural Chemistry :** (One) (Earlier Advt. Nos. 3/84-85 and 1/1986-87).

6. **Lecturer in Plant Physiology :** (Spl. in Plant Biochemistry and Applied Plant Physiology) (Earlier Advt. Nos. 11/83-84 and No. 5/1985-86).

7. **Lecturer in Agronomy :** (One) (Earlier Advt. Nos. 3/84-85 and 1/86-87)

8. **Lecturer in Soil Sciences & Agricultural Chemistry :** (One) (Earlier Advt. Nos. 3/84-85 and 1/86-87)

9. **Lecturer in Entomology & Agricultural Zoology :** (One) (Earlier Advt. Nos. 3/84-85 and 1/86-87).

10. **Lecturer in Genetics & Plant Breeding :** (Two) (Earlier Advt. Nos. 3/84-85 and 1/86-87).

11. **Lecturer in Extension Education :** (One) (Earlier Advt. Nos. 3/84-85 and 1/86-87).

12. **Junior Agronomist :** (One) (Under All India Co-ordinated Research Project on Agro-Meteorology (in association with Dryland Project) (Earlier Advt. No. 4/85-86).

Grade : Rs. 700-40-1100-50-1600. (Pre-revised).

INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

13. **Professor of Applied Chemistry** (One)

14. **Professor of Coal Mining** (One) (Earlier Advt. No. 3/85-86)

15. **Professor of Mine Planning** (One) (under Special Assistance Programme) (Earlier Advt. No. 10/85-86)

16. Professor of Mining Engineering (Mine Environment) (One) (Earlier Advt. No. 10/85-86)

17. Professor of Pharmacology (One) (Earlier Advt. No. 1/86-87)

18. Professor of Mechanical Engg. (Turbo-Machinery) (One) (Earlier Advt. No. 3/85-86).

19. Professor of Chemical Engg. (Process Dynamics & Control) (Earlier Advt. No. 12/84-85 & 10/85-86).

20. Professor of Bio-Chemical Engg. (Spl. Enzyme Engg./Bio-conservation) (One) (School of Bio-chemical Engg.) (Earlier Advt. No. 2/87-88).

21. Professor of Bio-Chemical Engg. (Spl. Waste Engg./Food Engg.) (One) (School of Bio-chemical Engg.) (Earlier Advt. No. 1/86-87).

22. Professor of Bio-Medical Engg. (Electronics Bio-Instrumentation) (One) (School of Bio-medical Engg.) (Earlier Advt. No. 1/86-87).

23. Professor of Metallurgical Engg. (One) (Earlier Advt. No. 1/86-87).

24. Professor of Metallurgy (Physical Metallurgy) (One)

25. Principal Scientific Officer (One) (Centre for Research in Micro-wave Tubes—Dept. of Electronics Engg.) (Earlier Advt. No. 2/87-88).

Grade : Rs. 1500-60-1800-100-2000 (pre-revised)

26. Glass/Tube Technologist (One) (Centre for Research in Microwave Tubes—Dept. of Electronics Engg.) (Earlier Advt. No. 2/87-88).

Grade : Rs. 1500-60-1800-100-2000 (pre-revised)

27. Reader (Industrial Economics) (One)

28. Reader (Industrial Psychology) (One)

29. Reader (Philosophy) (One)

30. Reader in Ceramic Engg. (Cement Technology) (One) (Earlier Advt. Nos. 12/84-85 and 2/87-88)

31. Reader in Ceramic Engg. (Glass Technology) (One)

32. Reader in Process Metallurgy (Ferrous Metallurgy) (One)

33. Reader in Metallurgy (Metal Fabrication) (One) (Earlier Advt. Nos. 12/84-85 and 2/87-88)

34. Reader in Metal Mining & Surveying (One) (Earlier Advt. No. 10/85-86)

35. Reader in Chemical Engg. (Two) (Earlier Advt. No. 10/85-86)

36. Reader in Mechanical Engg. (Material Science) (One) (Earlier Advt. No. 3/85-86).

37. Reader in Mechanical Engg. (Industrial Engg.) (One) (Earlier Advt. Nos. 12/84-85, 2/85-86 and 5/85-86).

38. Reader in Bio-Chemical Engg. (Microbiological Engg. / Bio-reactor Analysis) (One) (School of Bio-chemical Engg.) (Earlier Advt. No. 1/86-87).

39. Reader in Bio-Chemical Engg. (Spl. Waste Treatment New Food Bio-fertilizers) (One) (School of Bio-chemical Engg.) (Earlier Advt. No. 1/86-87).

40. Reader in Bio-Medical Engg. (Bio-material Bio-mechanics) (Two) (School of Bio-medical Engg.) (Earlier Advt. No. 1/86-87).

41. Reader in Pharmacology (One) (Earlier Advt. No. 1/86-87)

42. Workshop Superintendent (Main Workshop) (One)

Grade : Rs. 1200-1900 (Pre-revised).

43. Deputy Librarian (One) (I.T. Library)

Grade : Rs. 1200-1900 (Pre-revised)

44. Lecturer in Pharmaceutical Chemistry (One) (Earlier Advt. Nos. 3/84-85 and 1/86-87).

45. Lecturer in Bio-Medical Engg. (Spl. Bio-Control) (One) (Earlier Advt. No. 1/86-87) (School of Bio-medical Engg.)

46. Lecturer in Bio-Medical Engg. (Polymer Bio-Statistics) (One) (School of Bio-Medical Engg.)

47. Lecturer in Chemical Engg. (Two)

48. Lecturer in Mining Engg (Two) (Earlier Advt. Nos. 3/85-86 and 10/85-86)

49. Foreman (One) (Dept. of Chemical Engg.) (Earlier Advt. Nos. 8/79-80, 4/83-84, 9/84-85 and 9/85-86).

Grade : Rs. 700-1600 (Pre-revised).

INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES (Faculty of Medicine)

50. Professor of Plastic Surgery : (Microvascular Surgery) (One)

51. Professor of Paediatric Surgery : (One)

52. Professor of Cardiothoracic Surgery : (One)

53. Professor of Urology (Kidney Transplantation) (One)

54. Professor of Surgery (Oncology) (One)

55. Professor of Otology (One)

56. Professor of Medicine (One)

57. Professor of Medicine (Nephrology) (One)

58. Professor of Neurology (One)

59. Professor of Skin & V.D. (One)

60. Professor of Pathology (Cytology) (One)

61. Professor of Anaesthesiology (One)

62. Professor of Pharmacology (Neuropharmacology) (One)

63. Professor of Pharmacology (Indigenous Drugs) (One)

64. Professor of Pharmacology (One)

65. Professor of Dental Surgery (One)

66. Professor in the Centre of Experimental Medicine and Surgery (One) (Earlier Advt. No. 11/84-85 and 8/85-86)

67. Professor of Radiology (One)

68. Reader in Dental Surgery (One) (Earlier Advt. No. 1/86-87).

69. Reader in E.N.T. (One)

70. Reader in Surgery (Two)

71. Reader in General Medicine (One)

72. Reader in Skin & V.D. and Leprosy (One)

73. Reader in Orthopaedics (One)

74. Reader in Microbiology (One)

75. Reader in Microbiology (Clinical Microbiology) (One) (Earlier Advt. Nos. 11/84-85 and 8/85-86).

76. Reader in Pharmaceutical Chemistry (One)

77. Reader in Anatomy (One)

78. Reader in Anaesthesiology : (One)

79. Reader in Education : (temporary likely to continue till the Scheme exists) (One) (Under National Teachers' Training Centre) (Earlier Advt. Nos. 11/83-84 and 5/85-86).

80. Reader in Radiology (One)

81. Lecturer in Statistics & Demography (One) (Under Post-Partum Programme—Dept. of P.S.M.) (Earlier Advt. Nos. 9/84-85, 2/85-86 and 5/85-86).

82. Lecturer in Medicine (Neurology) (One) (Earlier Advt. Nos. 3/84-85 and 1/86-87).

83. Lecturer in Medicine (One)

84. Lecturer in Surgery (Neuro-Surgery) (One) (Earlier Advt. No. 10/85-86).

85. Lecturer in Surgery (Cardio-Thoracic Surgery) (One) (Earlier Advt. No. 10/85-86).

86. Lecturer in Microbiology (Two) (Earlier Advt. Nos. 3/84-85, 5/1985-86 and 1/86-87).

87. Lecturer in Pathology (Two) (Earlier Advt. No. 1/86-87)

88. Acoustic Engineer (One) (Dept. of E.N.T.) (Earlier Advt. Nos. 8/79-80, 11/81-82, 4/83-84, 3/84-85 and 9/85-86).

Grade : Rs. 1200-1900 (pre-revised)

89. Speech Therapist (One) (Dept. of E.N.T.) (Earlier Advt. Nos. 11/84-85 and 9/85-86).

Grade : Rs. 700-1600 (Pre-revised).

90. Instrumentation Engineer (One) (Under Special Assistance Programme—Dept. of Biochemistry) (Earlier Advt. Nos. 3/84-85 and 9/85-86).

Grade : Rs. 700-1600 (Pre-revised).

91. Assistant Librarian (One) (I.M.S. Library) (Earlier Advt. Nos. 3/83-84, 11/83-84 and 5/85-86).

Grade : Rs. 700-1600 (Pre-revised).

92. Junior Research Officer (One) (Centre of Experimental Medicine & Surgery).

Grade : Rs. 700-1600 (Pre-revised)

INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES (Faculty of Ayurveda)

93. Professor of Basic Principles (One)

94. Professor of Prasuti Tantra/Bal Roga (One)

95. Professor of Shalya Shalakya (One)

96. Professor of Rasa Shastra (One)

97. Reader in Kayachikitsa (One)

98. Reader in Basic Principles (One)

99. Reader in Shalakya (One)

100. Reader in Sangyahan - Anaesthesiology (One)

101. Reader in Dravyaguna (One)

102. Lecturer in Basic Principles (One)

103. Lecturer in Rasa Shastra (One) (Earlier Advt. No. 5/85-86)

104. Lecturer in Kayachikitsa (Two)

105. Lecturer in Dravyaguna (One)

106. Statistical Officer (One) (Earlier Advt. Nos. 11/83-84 and 5/85-86)

Grade : Rs. 700-1600, (Pre-revised).

S.S. HOSPITAL

107. Chief Administrative Officer (One)

Grade : Rs. 1200-1900 (Pre-revised).

108. Bio-Engineer Electronics Engineer (One) (Earlier Advt. No. 1/86-87)

Grade : Rs. 700-1300 (likely to be revised as Rs. 700-1600). (Pre-revised)

109. Assistant Engineer (One)

Grade : Rs. 700-1600 (Pre-revised).

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Nov. 15, 1988.**

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111. Public Relations and Welfare Officer (One)

Grade : Rs. 700-1300 (Pre-revised)

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FACULTY OF SCIENCE

173. Professor of Geophysics (Water Resource Management Studies) (One)
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175. Professor of Statistics (One)
176. Professor of Zoology (Cytogenetics/Cell Physiology/Biochemistry) (One) (Centre of Advanced Study in Zoology). (Earlier Advt. Nos. 17/82-83, 6/83-84 and 2/85-86).
177. Professor of Zoology (Three)
178. Professor (Plant Ecology) (One) (Dept. of Botany)
179. Reader in Physics (One)
180. Reader in Botany (Two)
181. Reader in Geography (Spl. in Information and Data Processing, Computer Applications & Statistical Geosciences) (One)
182. Lecturer in Geophysics (Meteorology) (One) (reserved for S.C. candidates)
183. Lecturer in Chemistry (Physical) (One) (reserved for S.T. candidates)
184. Lecturer in Theoretical Chemistry (One) (Earlier Advt. Nos. 1 84-85 and 2 87-88).
185. Lecturer in Physics (One) (reserved for S.C. candidates)

FACULTY OF ARTS

186. Malviya Professor of Comparative Religion (One) (Earlier Advt. Nos. 11/83-84 and 5/85-86)
187. Professor of English (One)
188. Professor of Hindi (One)
189. Professor of Hindi (Ancient Hindi Literature) (One)
190. Professor of Sanskrit (Darshan) (One)
191. Reader in A.I.H.C. & Archaeology (Numismatics Epigraphy) (One)
192. Excavation Incharge (One) (under the Scheme for Developing Archaeology in the University-Dept. of A.I.H.C. & Archaeology).
Grade: Rs. 1100-1600 (Pre-revised)
193. Reader in Malayalam Comparative Literature (One)
194. Reader in Nepali (One)
195. Reader in Physical Education (One) (Earlier Advt. No. 2 87-88)
196. Reader in Persian (One) (Earlier Advt. Nos. 3 84-85 and 1 86-87)
197. Reader in Hindi (One) (Earlier Advt. Nos. 3 84-85 and 1 86-87)
198. Reader in Philosophy (Modern Symbolic Logic Navya Nyaya) (One) (Earlier Advt. No. 1 86-87)
199. Reader in Pali (One) (Earlier Advt. No. 1 86-87)
200. Lecturer in German (One) (Earlier Advt. No. 13 82-83, 6 83-84, 3 84-85 and 1 86-87)
201. Lecturer in Sinhalese (One)

202. Lecturer in Linguistics (One) (Earlier Advt. No. 10/85-86)

203. Lecturer in Hindi (One) (Earlier Advt. No. 5/86-86)

204. Lecturer in Hindi (Diploma Course for foreign students) (One)

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Applications on prescribed form are invited from the Indian citizens for the following faculty and other positions, upto 31-10-88. Persons employed in Government, Semi-Govt. and Educational Institutions should apply through proper channel. The posts carry allowances such as DA, CCA, rent free accommodation, special compensatory allowance etc. as are admissible to Central Government employees stationed at Itanagar from time to time. Depending on the qualifications and experience, a higher salary may be offered. Also a candidate not found suitable for the post he/she has applied may be considered for a lower post. Pay-scale and upper age limit immediately follow the name of each post.

1. Professors : (i) Civil (ii) Electrical (iii) Electronics/Telecommunication (iv) Computer Science Engineering in the scale of Rs. 1500-60-1800-100-2000-125 2-2500 - (Pre-revised), 50 years; EQ: Excellent academic record with Doctorate in the appropriate field from a recognised University Institute, minimum 10 years of experience in teaching research industry and specialised knowledge in one or more relevant fields. Professional work of outstanding merit and experience of carrying out independent research and guiding research are desirable.

Candidates not possessing Ph.D. may

also be considered if they have to their credit equivalent published research work or design and development work of high standard either in an Institution or in any Industry.

2. Assistant Professors/Lecturers : (i) Civil (ii) Mechanical (iii) Electrical (iv) Electronics/Telecommunications (v) Computer Science Engineering (vi) Agriculture Engineering (vii) Horticulture (viii) Forestry (ix) Life Sciences (x) Chemistry (xi) Physics (xii) Mathematics (xiii) Economics (xiv) English.

Assistant Professors : Rs. 1200-50-1300-60-1900 - p.m. (Pre-revised), 45 years; EQ: A consistently good academic record with a Doctorate in the relevant field. About 5 years experience in teaching and/or research and development. Candidate not possessing Ph.D. may also be considered if they have to their credit equivalent published work of high standard either in an Institution or in an Industry.

Lecturer : Rs. 700-40-900-EB-40-1100-50-1250-EB-50-1600 - p.m. (Pre-revised), 40 years; EQ: A consistently good academic record with Doctorate degree in relevant field of Applied Science or in Economics English or a Master's Degree in appropriate field of Engineering Technology. About one year experience in teaching research industry. Candidates not possessing Ph.D. may be considered if they have to their credit equivalent published work of high standard.

3. Institute Engineer : Rs. 1500-60-1800-100-2000 - p.m. (Pre-revised), 45 years; EQ: Degree in Civil Engineering with 7 years experience in co-ordination and supervision of Construction & Maintenance of Civil including public health works in the capacity of an Executive Engineer or equivalent in Public Works Department or an organisation of repute. The duties, responsibilities and powers of the incumbent will be the same as that of a Superintending Engineer in the C.P.W.D. The incumbent will be the Estate Officer of the Institute.

4. Assistant Resident Engineer : (i) Civil (ii) Electrical Rs. 2200-75-2800-EB-100-4000 - p.m. (Revised), 40 years; EQ: Graduate in (i) Civil Engineering (ii) Electrical Engineering with minimum experience of 3 years or Diploma holder with a minimum experience of 8

years in (i) Civil Engineering (ii) Electrical Engineering. Candidates should have experience in (i) construction and Maintenance and Civil works (ii) Work relating to PWD, MES, Railways, Electricity Board.

5. Security Officer : 2200-75-2800-EB-100-4000/- p.m. (Revised), 40 years; EQ: Matriculate preferably Graduate, with experience as Officer in Military/N.C.C./Para Military organisations/police or Security Organisations and well conversant with Security procedure and liaison with police.

6. Physical Education Instructor : Rs. 2200-75-2800-EB-100-4000/- p.m. (Revised), 30 years; EQ: Bachelor's Degree in Physical education with 5 years experience in a teaching institute organising sports; participation in international events will be desirable.

7. Public Relations Officer : Rs. 2200-75-2800-EB-100-4000/- p.m. (Revised), 40 years; EQ: (i) A Bachelor's Degree in Arts Science, Commerce or any branch of Engineering Technology (ii) Diploma in journalism from a Government approved institution (iii) At least three years working experience in public relations publicity and institutional liaisoning preferably in a University or or other government institution.

8. Foreman : (i) Automobile (ii) Electrical (iii) Mechanical—Rs. 1640-60-2600-EB-75-2900 - p.m. (Revised); 35 years; EQ: Diploma in (i) Automobile (ii) Electrical (iii) Mechanical Engineering with 3 years of relevant work experience in a workshop or educational institute of repute.

9. Assistant Librarian : Rs. 1640-60-2600-EB-75-2900 - p.m. (Revised), 30 years; EQ: (i) Graduate in Arts/Science or Commerce from a recognised University (ii) Diploma in Library Science from a recognised University or Institution (iii) Working experience in any library.

10. Junior Engineer : (i) Civil (ii) Electrical — Rs. 1400-40-1600-50-2300-EB-60-2600 - p.m. (Revised), 30 years; EQ: Diploma in (i) Civil Engineering (ii) Electrical Engineering or Certificate holder in (i) Civil Engineering with 2 years experience in construction of building/maintenance (ii) Electrical Engineering with 2 years experience in electrical installation / maintenance capacity to handle labour at works.

11. Supervisor Horticulture: Rs. 1400-40-1800-EB-50-2300/- p.m. (Revised), 40 years; EQ : B.Sc. in Agriculture science with specialisation in Horticulture and 3 years experience in Horticulture/Forestry in a reputed Government Agency or Hotel.

12. Senior Technician / Workshop Instructor (i) Civil (ii) Mechanical (iii) Electrical (iv) Electronics (v) Computer Science (vi) Carpentry workshop. Rs. 1400-40-1800-EB-50-2300/- p.m. (Revised) 35 years; EQ : A National Certificate in Appropriate trade with CTI regular training or NCTVT certificate with 3 years experience in case of trade certificate holders and 2 years experience in case of CTI trained persons in a reputed workshop Technical Institution.

13. Laboratory Assistant (i) Chemistry (ii) Physics (iii) Horticulture Rs. 1400-40-1800-EB-50-2300/- p.m. (Revised), 30 years; EQ : B.Sc. (Hons) in the respective field with at least 2 years experience in laboratory or teaching in reputed Institution.

14. Sanitary Inspector : Rs. 1400-40-1800-EB-50-2300/- p.m. (Revised), 30 years; EQ : B.Sc. from recognised University with Certificate in Sanitary Inspector course from recognised Institution. Preferably with some campus or Institution experience in maintenance hygiene and sanitation.

15. Stenographer Grade. II Rs. 1400-40-1800-EB-50-2300/- p.m. (Revised) 30 years; EQ : Degree in Science Commerce/Arts from a recognised University. Must possess stenography speed of 120 WPM and Typing speed of 40 words per minute. Preference will be given to those candidates having the above qualification and working experience as personal Staff under Senior Officers for more than 3 years.

16. Technician (i) Civil (ii) Mechanical (iii) Electrical (iv) Electronics (v) Computer Science (vi) Carpentry workshop & fitting shop. Rs. 1200-30-1560-EB-40-2040/- p.m. (Revised), 30 years; EQ : National Certificate in appropriate trade with atleast two years experience in a reputed workshop or Technical Institution.

For the application forms write to Deputy Registrar (Administration) NERIST, Naharlagun-791 110, Arunachal Pradesh with a fee in crossed Indian Postal Order for Rs. 7.50 payable to Director, NERIST, Naharlagun (Rs. 2.50 for SC/ST candidates). Candidates from abroad may apply on plain paper.

Age and experience is relaxable as per the prescribed norms in the case of SC/ST and other exceptional cases.

Applications completed in all respects along with attested photo copies of the Certificate Testimonials should reach Deputy Registrar on the above address on or before 31-10-88 by registered post only. Incomplete application and application received late will not be considered.

P. G. Nair
DEPUTY REGISTRAR
(Administration)

UNIVERSITY OF KALYANI
KALYANI, WEST BENGAL-741235

Advt. No. 4/88

Dated : 12.9.88

Applications in prescribed form are invited for the undermentioned posts in the scale mentioned below with allowances as admissible under the University rules.

(1) Dean of Students' Welfare—One Post.

Age not below 40 years. Relaxable in the case of exceptionally qualified candidates.

(2) Deputy Registrar—One Post.

Age not below 35 years. Relaxable in the case of exceptionally qualified candidates.

Scale of Pay: Dean of Students' Welfare: Rs. 1500-60-1800-100-2000-125-2500/-
Deputy Registrar—Rs. 1200-50-1300-60-1900/-.

Those who had applied previously in prescribed form for the above posts need not apply again. They may, however, update their bio-data.

(3) Research Associate—One Post (Purely temporary, extendable upto three years) under the Research Project of Professor K.R. Samaddar, Professor of Botany and Principal Investigator of the Project Proposal entitled "Identity relative frequency epidemiology and Central of the Black leaf spot pathogen of oilseed brassica" sanctioned by I.C.A.R.

Rs. 1600/- (fixed) p.m. Age Preferably below 40 years.

Qualifications : (a) Essential: Good academic record with Honours in Botany followed by first or second class (minimum 50% marks) Master's Degree in Botany with specialisation in Mycology & Plant Pathology. Two years experience of active research in biochemical aspects of plant pathology and knowledge of tissue culture of Brassicas. (b) Desirable: Ph.D. and/or published work of equivalent merit preferred.

The principle of reservation of posts for the candidates belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes shall be followed to the extent possible as per orders issue by the State Govt. from time to time.

A circular containing details of qualifications, pay and allowances and other relevant information may be had from the office of the undersigned from 20-9-88 to 11-10-88 between 11-30 a.m. and 3 p.m. on working days separately or alongwith the application form on payment of Rs. 7.50 (charge one-fourth for SC/ST candidates) by current Crossed Indian Postal Order in favour of 'the University of Kalyani' personally or by sending a self-addressed stamped (Rs. 1-80) envelope (25 cm. x 12 cm.). Application forms complete in all respects according to the instructions given in the circular must reach the office of the undersigned on or before 11-10-88.

SC/ST candidates must produce documents of caste from the appropriate authority (S.D.O.) at the time of collecting forms.

No TA is admissible for attending the interview.

P. Sircar
REGISTRAR